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In dealing with such cases the considerations mentioned in the note to Article 38 should be borne in mind—

37. Village.—The definition must vary according to local conditions. Where there has been a recent survey, and the revenue village (or *Mauzah*) is a well-recognized unit with definite boundaries, it is clearly desirable to take this area as the Census village. The whole district being parcelled out into such villages, of which a complete list is kept at head-quarters, the adoption of this definition obviates all risk of any houses in any portion of the district being over-looked.

Where the territorial village is uncertain, recourse must necessarily be had to the residential village".

38. **Standard adopted.**—There are no civil lines in the State while the municipalities and cantonments are numbered as shown in the margin. Action under head (4) was therefore necessary. But it will be seen from the above extract that although a Provincial Superintendent is allowed certain latitude in framing his list of towns under head (4) he is not given a carte blanche and his discretion is circumscribed by considerations of urbanity, density of houses, and other concomitants of modern town life. The element of urbanity is indeed of vital concernment to prevent mere grown up rural tracts from masquerading as towns and it is exactly here that one feels like walking on treacherous ground. In the information supplied by the District Census officers the factor of personal equation plays no little part. The Provincial Superintendent must therefore possess an intimate knowledge of local conditions before either accepting or rejecting the claims of a particular place to recognition as town.

Municipalities .. 1
Cantonments .. 0

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Many writers have nevertheless sought to impose distinction between the two sections of population by holding the urban life as communal and the rural as individualistic and in support of it have pointed to the provision and use of several civic amenities like water supply, sewerage system, means of communication etc. in common by the inhabitants of the cities. The individualistic living in the villages is brought out by saying that the villagers own their separate wells, cesspools etc. But this cannot be accepted without reserve, for every inhabitant of a village cannot dig a well but the whole village without covering the whole village site into wells but even a citizen rely for his supply of water on the public tap alone, which by the way conduces more to petty quarrels and wranglings than to amicable relations. The facts indeed seem quite the reverse. In villages the people generally partake of each other's joys and sorrows irrespective of caste or religion, while in cities and towns sympathy interests within a limited circle of friends and acquaintances and an individual can secure isolation in the busy hum of urban life to his heart's content, even though he may not be of the tribe of Marcus Aurelius. It does not mean that communal living can be ignored altogether in determining the urbanity of a locality but it does mean that it cannot be relied upon as the sole or the most important line of demarcation between urban and rural. On this point Mr. J. T. Marten, M. A., I. C. S., the Census Commissioner for India for 1921 thus remarks in his all India Report :—

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"It is always difficult to make a clear distinction between a small town and a large village, and there is little doubt the municipalities and places treated as towns contain a considerable population which is largely rural in character, especially as the boundaries of some municipalities are owing to local sentiment widely extended and include a good deal of agricultural land."

Enough of it however, we need not indulge in erudite discussions as it would be utopian to expect an ideal definition free from all drawbacks. The definition in the code is well suited to Census requirements. The indigenous population also understands tolerably well the distinction between a town and a village as is indicated by their use of the word "Qasba" for

359 land revenue has been adopted as the entire State with the exception of the area known as Political Agency (Frontier Illaqas) has been covered by the Settlement Surveys and a complete record of the villages is now available.

13. Manner of obtaining Statistics.—Elaborate arrangements were made to collect accurate figures of population in the two cities on the Census night. A special posse of enumerators was posted at all points of ingress and egress and at important market centres with instructions to permit no one to pass by without counting him unless he could produce a pass and thus convince the enumerator concerned that he had been enumerated already. Traffic had been suspended except in emergency cases and the public in general had been requested to keep at home between the hours of 7 P. M. to 12 P. M. The travellers by Railway at the Jammu City Station were censused within the Railway premises and supplied with passes to prevent double enumeration. The supervising Census agency kept on making rounds and checking the work of enumerators. The arrangements were maintained till the dead of night. The Census Commissioner was out on tour inspecting the arrangements in the Muffasil and his car which entered the Jammu City limits at 11 P. M., was challenged at not less than half a dozen places for production of a pass and it was only when the enumerator recognised him at close quarters that his car was allowed to proceed after a word of cheer from the Census Commissioner. It can, therefore, be safely said that the margin of inaccuracy in city figures does not exist, and if it is there at all it is so microscopic as not to deserve any serious consideration. As regards other urban localities they were censused like the rest of the country. The time for final enumeration did not coincide with the celebration of marriages on any large scale nor were there any fairs and as such no appreciable fluctuation in population was evident. The statistics of urban population may therefore be taken as reliable.

369 361 **14. Number of Towns.**—If there is truth in the proverb "God made the country and Man made the town", it will be conceded without demur that India is essentially a God-fearing country and has not ventured to disturb His plan of creation to any great extent. While every country of the West which proudly professes her name with 'civilised' or 'advanced' has quickly urbanised herself India has remained predominantly rural. The State as a part of India does not share a better lot. The pace of urbanisation in the State is necessarily slow, conditioned as it is by paucity of good internal communications, lack of industrial initiative and enterprise, low literacy of its inhabitants and consequent conservative outlook on life, to which may be added comparative poverty of the people which acts as a check to ambition or flourishing trade conditions. Moreover while towns in other countries are great manufacturing centres, have the title is generally appropriated by places which are held in historic or religious veneration. There are of course a few notable exceptions but they are exceptions which prove the rule. In the presence of such hard facts it requires a man's courage to face any decision from the town list without trepidation and the list at the current Census contains accordingly 39 towns inclusive of cantonments which have been treated as full-fledged towns. The number as determined at previous Censuses is shown as below:—

1891	1901	1911	1921
6	5	21	27

and may be taken as a commentary on the factor of personal equation already referred to. Thus while the Census Superintendent in 1901 seems to have carried the principle of rigid application of the definition to one extreme that of 1911 seems to have taken it to the other. My predecessor was disposed to be less liberal and followed the golden mean though in treating Handwara as a town he also seems to have attached undeserved importance to that locality. On the present occasion five new towns have been added viz. (1) Kotra in the Reasi district, (2) Uri in Muzaffarabad district and (3) Gilgit Cantonment in the Gilgit district, (4) Budami Bagh Cantonment and (5) Machh Bhawan in Srinagar district, while Hazratpur Bidhar in Jammu district and Hunza in Political Agency Area have been deleted, the former having

been deposed from its urban pedestal by the action of the Chenab river and the latter having been denied the privilege of being classed as a town by the Political Agent, Gilgit. Zainimar which was treated as a separate town in 1921 has also lost its separate position by having been amalgamated with Srinagar City. The net increase in the number of towns thus comes to two only.

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65. Distribution of Towns by Natural and Administrative Divisions.—Imperial Table V gives the number of towns in each administrative division. The number found in each natural division is given in the margin. The Jhelum Valley Division comprising as it does the Happy Vale of Kashmir with its fertile soil and bracing climate naturally takes the lead. The mountainous country of the Jammu Province comes off second best as the gregarious instincts of man cannot flourish on hills and ravines with scant vegetation and scattered cultivation. The Indus Valley segregated by mountain barriers which in their pride kiss the sky afford the least scope for urbanisation and is relegated to the rear.

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I.	Sub-mountane and Semi-mountainous	10
II.	Outer Hills	10
III.	Jhelum Valley	13
IV.	Indus	4

With the reader's indulgence we shall go a little into detail about the characteristics of these towns in these divisions.

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Towns in the sub-montane and semi-mountainous tract are market places for the surrounding country. Leaving aside the city of Jammu for a later consideration, the town of Akhnoor occupies a commanding position on the river Chenab at a place where the river debouches into the plains and becomes navigable. The town exports *Ghee* (clarified butter) *Banafsha* (Viola adorata) and *Anardana* (Pomegranate Seed) to British India and other parts of Jammu and supplies the adjoining villages with salt, oil and other articles which the soil cannot yield and have to be imported by the farmer. Timber is available in a large quantity and an industry for building materials and furniture has bright prospects of success. The town was visited by famine in 1978 and by plague in 1979 which exacted a toll of nearly a hundred human lives. Samba, Sri Ranbirsinghpura, Kathua, Parol, Bhimber and Manawar are other towns of the same type. Samba was once a hill principality. It is noted for its *Khadi* weaving and calico printing. Sri Ranbirsinghpura possesses the advantage of being served by Railway. It was founded by the late lamented Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur, after whom it is named, but it has not flourished according to royal expectations. The town has indeed little room to expand except on the northern side and there is no industry which can attract population from the villages surrounding it. Kathua exports rice to Pathankote and Gurdaspur in the Punjab and is linked with Jammu by a motorable katcha fair weather road. Mangoes abound in the locality. Parol suffers from lack of good communications which affect its trade balance. It is further the Bengal of the State where malaria rages in an endemic form. Bhimber trades in wheat, rice, hides and a little *Khadi* with Gujrat and Lalamusa in the British territory and with Rampur Rajouri and Kashmir in the State. It is an old historic town. During the Mugal period it was at the summit of its glory as the road from Delhi to Kashmir by which Mugal Emperors travelled lay through it. Manawar is connected with Gujrat in the British territory and with Jammu, Akhnoor and Bhimber in the State. It exports wheat, rice, hemp, banana, and a few varieties of fruits like pomegranate. It was visited by drought in 1979 and by the locust swarms in 1986 which foreboded calamity to the agriculturists and which was averted by the prompt and effective measures adopted by the State. Mirpur carries on a thriving trade in wool, hides and *Ghee* with Jhelum, Gujranwala, Lyallpore and Amritsar. *Khadi* is manufactured and sold in mountainous tehsils of Kotli, Rampur Rajouri and Poonch. The linking of the town with the British territory by a motorable road and the opening of the interior of the surrounding country by good roads are necessary for the maintenance and increase of its commercial prosperity. In 1978 it was visited by a famine and in 1981 by plague which carried away about 200 human lives. A Notified Area Committee has been formed in the town to look to its sanitary needs.

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Towns in the Outer Hills.—These do not differ in any considerable detail from those in the sub-montane tract. Bandrāh, a very old town, has trade relations with Amritsar in the Punjab where it exports Ghee (clarified butter), wool and hides. It was once a great wool producing and manufacturing town but the industry received a serious setback from several causes, notably the high customs duty charged on the production by the then Rāja of the place and the decreased demand from France which was its best customer for shawls. The industry is now extinct and a decay has set in the economic conditions of the place. In Kotli the occupation of the people is agriculture, trade and money-lending. The place suffered from a severe drought in 1878 and in 1879 it was visited by cholera. Udhampur a town of old and has grown steadily due to the opening of the Banihal Cart Road. It carries on trade with Lahore, Amritsar, and other markets of the Punjab and the State. The main articles of trade are Ghee (clarified butter) *Amardosa* (Pomegranate Seed), *Gunchis* (Morels), *Banaphsha* (Viola odorata) and rice. The town also possesses two furniture factories. It has also been granted a Notified Area Committee during the decade under review. Below the town flows the Devaka Nallah regarded as sacred by the Hindus who assemble there on Baisākhi day to hold a fair and have a bath. Bhaderwah has been described as sometimes Kashmir due to the similarity of climate. Its chief product is Ghee (clarified butter) which is exported to Lahore, Amritsar and other trading centres. In 1931 the town suffered from an unexpected flood leading to loss of life and property.

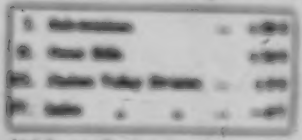
Kishtwar exports Ghee and saffron and manufactures woollen blankets just sufficient for local requirements. It is situated amongst mountains and the provision by the Government of pipe water for drinking purposes of the Government, solicitude for the well being and prosperity. But to enhance its prosperity a motorable road from Kishtwar to Bhadarwah is necessary.

Ramnagar owes the Jagir of Raja Sucket Singh whose it was in a flourishing condition as borne out by the testimony of Vigne who visited it in 1838, is no longer a flourishing town. Venereal disease is rampant and provision for portable water badly required. The trade is confined to local requirements and a few woollen blankets which it manufactures are absorbed locally. Bhimbar is an old historic town and in the birthplace of the late Maharaja Pratap Singh Bahadur of blessed memory. It has trade relations with Jammu and deals in Ghee (clarified butter), *Amardosa* (Pomegranate Seed) *Gunchis* (Morels), rice, wheat, potatoes and *Banaphsha* (Viola odorata). Kotli owes its importance to its situation at the foot of the hill leading to Trikuta Bhagwati where thousands of pilgrims flock from far and near in the months of April, Kotli and Meghar each year to pay their devotions to the Goddess. The trade during that period of the year is brisk and for the rest of the year it is left to its fate of coming to the needs of the neighbouring Illaqa like towns of its kind. Rampur Bajwat may be dismissed briefly as an old historic town sharing the characteristics of Basoli, the chief article of export being Ghee (clarified butter). This brings us to Poonch, the last town in this division. It is the chief town of the Jagir and Head-quarter of the Poonch Administration. The town has attracted some Khatri trading families of Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot districts and Mahajan families of Mirpur and Kotli districts of the State. It is an emporium of trade in Ghee (clarified butter), *Amardosa* (Pomegranate Seed), *Gunchis* (Morels) and *Banaphsha* (Viola odorata) which are generally exported to Gujrānwāla, Rawalpindi and also find their way to Lahore, Amritsar and Jhelum. In 1928 the town was visited by a severe famine and the Jagir authorities did their best to alleviate distress.

Towns in the Jhelum Valley.—The towns in this division enjoy better conditions being industrial and accessible to motor traffic. Domel is an old historic town where weaving, shawl-dying and cotton ginning are carried on. It was visited by cholera in 1892 and 1902 which decimated the population by about XX souls. Patan is famous as emporium for fruit and agricultural produce. The town is electrically lit. Bāramūla possesses a Notified Area Committee and is noted for manufacture of a special variety of *Pattus* of various patterns. Chatar Shahi is noted for its *Kangris* and leather work but it is now

361 as compared to 3,825 in 1921 and 4,210 in 1911. If the city were excluded the average would rise to 1,240 persons per town. In the Outer Hills a town contains on an average 3,870 souls compared to 3,600 in 1921 and 3,243 in 1911. In the Indus Valley Division the average population per town works out to 13,242 inclusive of the Srinagar city and shows an increase of 401 persons over 1921 figure and of 3,221 over 1911 figure. If the city were left out of count the average would descend to 4,220. In the Indus Valley the conditions under which urbanity labours seem to be on a par with those in the Outer Hills and the average per town stands at 3,600 compared to 3,710 in 1921 and 3,400 in 1911. For the entire State the average counts to 6,777 persons as against 7,000 in 1921 and 6,852 in 1911 the decrease being 173 per cent. which is higher than the general increase in the entire population.

The statement in the margin illustrates the percentage of increase in the average population of towns in each Natural Division when compared to last Census. The average population of a town or town of the Indus Provinces and States as compared with the average for the State in the diagram opposite which needs no explanation.



349 P/162 **78. Towns in Towns**—The distribution of urban population by area is intended to give an insight into the character of a town as the preponderance of males over females is taken as an index of the town being industrial and commercial. For it is industry and commerce which by their rising wages attract rural labour which is generally male, the reason obviously being the primitive nature of the labourer's livelihood precluding the labourer from taking kindly to the idea of carrying a burden of wife in the working months. The labourer himself is more often than not a migratory bird who comes to city and his meagre resources and returns home as soon as his purse is full. But this object is to a great part baffled when we find that a great disparity prevails between the sexes throughout the State. For every thousand males in the State there are only 881 females. In the urban population the fact is more disquieting as the proportion falls to 781 females per 1,000 males only. In the Natural Divisions for which statistics are exhibited in the Subsidiary Tables the figures are found to fluctuate between 673 to 881. The Sub-montane Tract inclusive of the Jammu city shows the lowest number of females per 1,000 males viz. 673 but if the city figures be ignored the figure rises to 715. The disparity is thus most acute in this tract. In the Outer Hills the males outnumber females by 227 per 1,000 i.e. there are 773 females per 1,000 males in the urban population of this division. In the Indus Valley Division the proportion is 821 to 1,000 including the city of Srinagar and 795 without it. This disparity is the least observable in the Indus Valley where the proportion is happily above the average for the State, being 881. It is probably the Buddhist custom of polyandry and polygamy that tends to arrest any absconding and so to other sex and thus ensures a comparatively better proportion between the sexes. The proportions in some other Provinces and States of India are illustrated and compared in the diagram facing this page.

362 379 **79. Religion in Towns**—As will be seen from Subsidiary Table II the Hindu leave all others behind in their fondness of town life in the Sub-montane and the Indus Valley Divisions. The figures of Buddhists in the former tract are misleading as there were only 5 Buddhists in their town at the time of the Census all of whom were caught in the heart of the city of Jammu, otherwise the division has no permanent Buddhist population. In the Outer Hills and the Indus Valley Town the Hindus hold the way while Sikhs come second. The Muslims follow the rear. The reasons are obvious. It is a common observation that mountain Hindus tend to the towns which are more cosmopolitan than the villages. Though the table does not include Anglo-Indians and Christians it will not be unsafe if a word is added about them. The Europeans in the State are either traders or Government servants or missionaries who generally reside in towns and towns. Possibly there might be an inducement given to embrace the western life of a village by a settler desire to connect the local missionaries or the mode of religious

PROPORTION OF FEMALES IN
URBAN AREAS TO 100 MALES

[p. 84:b]

341 3. It is manifestly clear from the above that the mean distance between towns is highest in the Frontier Districts and the lowest in the Jammu Province, the Kashmir Province occupying the middle position. The mean distance between the villages according to similar calculation comes to 2·94 or say 3 miles for the whole State. The total number of villages is 5,903 and the total area 84,471.

341 341 **78. Factors influencing growth of Towns.**—The following factors may be taken as determining the growth of towns to a large extent:—

(1) *Situation on great land or water ways.*—This means easy and cheap transport which is really essential to foster trade. The cities of Srinagar and Jammu and the towns of Bandipore, Udhampur, Akhnoor, Muzaffarabad, Uri, Baramulla, Sopore, Patan, Anantnag owe their importance to this factor.

(2) *Administrative importance.*—If a town happens to be the headquarters of a Wazarat with Tehsil, Treasury, Post Office, Hospital, School and a Telegraph Office, it naturally attracts a number of shopkeepers and other businessmen and its trade receives increase. In the District, Tehsil and Munsiff's Courts litigants have to come daily in numbers. The Hospital, Post Office and Telegraph Office also attracts outside population. The School does so in a greater degree. This accounts for the importance of Mirpur, Sri Bandiraughjuna, Samba, Kathua, Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, Reasi, Kotepur Rajouri, Leh, Skardu, Gilgit, etc.

(3) *Trade Centres.*—For meeting the needs of every day life, however simple they be, the establishment of a market somewhere is required, as each village cannot be self-sufficient or import its requirements from manufacturing centres. Such market places usually but surely grow into towns catering to a greater and greater number of villages around them and themselves drawing their supplies from bigger emporia of trade or cities. Towns like Akhnoor, Sri Bandiraughjuna, Samba, Mansarwar, Bhaderwah, Kotli and practically every town in Jammu Province and Frontier Districts owes its importance to this factor.

(4) *Organised Industries.*—attract rural population into factories and lead to congregation in localities where they are situated. There is not much of organised industry in the State except in the cities but there are towns where it does exist to some extent combined with cottage industry carried on as extensive scale. Thus places like Srinagar, Anantnag, Bhaderwah owe their importance to their industrial activity.

(5) *Religious Veneration*—also leads to growth of towns especially if fairs are held frequently or extend over a long period of time. Khrew, Charar Sharif and Mattan Devsar are instances of towns of this nature.

(6) A factor which is likely to give a fillip to urbanisation in no altogether new direction is the exploitation of minerals which is likely to be taken up actively in the near future.

349 **79. Effect of communications in Towns.**—In villages with a limited population and consequently slower life of acquaintance or friendship the specific personal link binds people for play and are quickly arranged if unemployed. Moreover nearly every one has his family and the leisure pastimes that tend more closely are consequently little to evidence outside the family circle. In the towns the specific influences are comparatively weaker. The labourer is not accompanied by his wife, and his customers and friends who otherwise exercise a healthy

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check upon him are often from the scene of action. The impulse of passion has not to count with any obstacle especially as in cities there is a certain class of "idle people" who are prepared to ponder to his carriage for monetary consideration. To it may be added the contribution of the "Country Liquor Shop" which is frequently patronised by the labouring classes to drown their cares and sorrows and relieve them of the fatigue born of physical toil. "Wine wore to evil is sad", and sexual passions are inflamed to a degree that is irresistible especially to the case of these illiterate classes. With physical energies exercised by excessive drinking the power of mental resolution and steadfastness is gradually supplanted by a weak and effeminate will which cannot resist temptations and a desire to wrong gains. This has atmosphere to no doubt a hint as when life through it can be improved without fear of contradiction that most of the crimes in the State are due from it. 369

III. Villages : Number of Villages.—The definition adopted for a village at the current Census has already been referred to. The total number of villages comes to 5,672 compared to 5,911 in 1921 and 5,801 in 1911. The number of villages has thus decreased by 4 per cent, while the population of the State shows an increase of 9½ per cent. This is due to the amalgamation of smaller villages at the present Settlements. It is not possible to hazard any important regarding congestion in villages on this basis as we have no means to ascertain the area available for residential purposes in each village. All that we can say is that there is visibly no tendency amongst the new generation of the rural classes to sever their connection with the parent area. 361

IV. Classification of Villages.—The last diagram gives the number of villages of each class at the last three Censuses. It will be seen therefrom that the villages with a population below 500 have been showing a steady decline in numbers for the last three Censuses. All the other classes have on the other hand been steadily increasing. As regards population it is generally congregated in villages with a population of 500 to 2,000 and in those below 500. The larger villages contain only 8 per cent. of the total rural population. This is due to the mountainous nature of the country affording a meagre livelihood here and there, the choice of settlements as a particular place depending on the availability of cultivable land. Sometimes indeed a village extends over a number of miles with houses scattered in all directions, each house drawing its livelihood from a small surround field closeby.

Number of Village	1931.	1921.	1911.	Percentage variation between 1921 and 1931
Under 500	3,000	3,200	3,300	-6.3
500 to 2,000	2,300	2,300	2,200	+0.1
2,000 to 5,000	300	300	300	+1
5,000 and over	9	9	9	+0

V. Undivided Villages.—The total number of undivided villages comes to 124 compared to 178 in 1921 and 178 in 1911. These are such places as are treated as different units for purposes of land revenue assessment, the whole land adjacent is distributed for one resident cultivators. These villages abound in the Sub-montane and Outer Hills Divisions of the Jammu Province.

VI. Average Density of Village.—The average population per village for the State is 371 compared to 340 in 1921 and 333 in 1911. The increase during the last 20 years registered by an average village comes to 11½ per cent, while compared to 1921 the increase is 9½ per cent. In this respect the Poonch Jagir still holds its complete position, having 782 persons per village. The lowest average is presented by the outer Jagir of Chenani which has only 182 souls to an average village. Amongst Natural Divisions the Outer Hills with 431 persons per village stands first, followed by 377 of the Kashmir Valley, 341 of the Indus Valley and 336 of the Sub-montane Tract. The average for India as a whole worked out to 417 in 1931 and thus exceeds the average for the State by 46 persons.

[illegible]

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Other Occupations

Supplementary to agriculture proper are sericulture and pastoralism. By 1900 the former activity was decrepit as well as ancient, but the introduction of modern filatures has led to a wide extension of mulberry culture, though not enough cocoons are produced to keep the filatures at Srinagar and Jammu and the weaving factory at Srinagar working to capacity. There is also, of course, a good deal of hand-loom weaving of silk, cotton, and wool; silk is a major export.

The main pastoral activity is sheep-rearing; this is transhumant, the sheep live in winter beneath the human dwellings—adding to their warmth—and in summer are taken by professional shepherds to the high pastures above the tree-line; this is the *marg* common in place-names and strictly equivalent to the Swiss *alp*. Winter feed is willow and dried flag (Iris) leaves. After agriculture, wool production is probably the chief means of livelihood in Kashmir, employing full- or part-time some 300,000 people. The famous Cashmere shawl industry died a languishing death in the 1870s, but there is naturally a large cottage production of woollen clothing, blankets, and rugs; felting is important also, and Srinagar has a large woollens factory. Mineral exploitation is insignificant, though a start has been made on the commercial exploitation of lignite from some of the karewas, which has been used locally by the villagers for years. A minor industry of interest is the manufacture of cricket bats and so on from the willows. But perhaps the most lucrative of all trades—in normal times—is the exploitation of tourists.

Srinagar

For this, of course, the capital Srinagar (207,767) is the centre: "quaint" in itself, with its carved wooden architecture, immediately surrounded by the beautiful Mogul gardens and magnificent lake and river scenery, central for hunting and mountaineering, it is—on the surface—one of the most attractive cities in all Asia. But it has always been liable to fire and to flood, at times to earthquake; its site obviously leaves much to be desired from a sanitary point of view.[1] Nor, if report be true, are its citizens any more virtuous, in any direction, than they need be.

The factories of Srinagar are largely due to state enterprise, and make it the only industrial centre of the slightest note in Kashmir. But craft industries are more important. Neglecting the obvious tourist lines—silver and copper work, wood-carving, papier-mâché and lacquer—the leading crafts are probably carpet-weaving and leather work: leather gear of various sorts is essential to transport in the mountains, and the products

[1] In the 1890s cholera epidemics [illegible] people died in one day "and the only drugs which remained upon many shops of the sellers of white cloth for winding sheets." The total mortality was 30% of a population [illegible] (Gunthorpe, 1175).